

combinations. In general, this is a significant amount of information for a user to remember in order to input characters to the electronic device and creates a significant learning barrier, especially as most users are used to actuating a single key to input a character. Hence, unlike the present invention, the chordic is a less natural means of inputting characters.

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concl.

Please amend page 12, lines 13-20 as follows:

Another embodiment allowing for an increased display area is shown in figure 2b. In the embodiment of figure 2b, the physical input keys 212a and 212b have been replaced with LCD displays and pressure sensors. By providing LCD displays with pressure sensors for the input keys 212a and 212b, visual feedback for the selected row is displayed directly on keys 212a and 212b. When control keys 210a and 210b are actuated to select the current row of keys, the LCD display of keys 212a and 212b change to display the characters of the currently selected row directly on the keys 212a, 212b. This allows for the area of display 204 previously utilized for displaying the selected row to be used exclusively for display of output information.

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Please amend beginning on page 13, line 9 as follows:

While described as implemented on a personal digital assistant, the present invention may also be advantageously utilized on small appliances, lab instruments, inventory control hand-held computers, tablet computers, e-mail only devices, etc. As shown in figures 3a and 3b, the keyboard is utilized as an I/O device for a wrist watch electronic device. Watch 300 has display 302 and wristband 304. A flexible assembly 308 is provided with a row of character keys 306 and control keys 312 on the top surface thereof and is in a pivotal relationship to display 302 as illustrated in figure 3a. When not in use, flex assembly 308 is placed such that it extends along and underneath wristband 304. When the I/O device is to be used for input, flex assembly 308 is

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